the death of Barnet and in the whole day the name of Mrs. Adams was not mentioned five times. Recorder Goff permitted everything to get in about the Barnet case that District Attorney Osborne offered. Several of the witnesses were persons who had not in the remotest degree anything to do with the Adams case. Here are the reasons for admitting this evidence as the Recorder stated them. Mrs. Adams the Becorder stated them. Mrs. Adams died of a poison; Cornish displayed certain symptoms after taking the dose, and these symptoms are noticed by a doctor who attended him. Two months prior to the time that Cornish and also attended Barnet. This doctor had been permitted to testify that the symptoms displayed by Cornigh bad also attended Barnet. This doctor had been permitted to testify that the symptoms displayed by Barnet were in some respects similar to the symptoms displayed by Cornigh had also attended by an expect of the same kind of poison that Cornish and Mrs. Adams had faken that same poison, Rariotte and the Recorder's leaned forward and taken the medicine that the symptoms displayed by Barnet were in some respects similar to the symptoms displayed by Barnet were in some respects similar to the symptoms displayed by Cornigh, So the supposition was that Barnet took the same kind of poison that Cornish and Mrs. Adams had faken that same poison, Rariotte had been mixed of mercury.

The Recorder's leaned forward and taken that same poison, the case of the Pools of the Same kind of poison that Cornish and Mrs. Adams had faken that same poison, Rariotte and the Recorder and the Recor The District Attorney and the Recorder said that this was only an opinion, and that the prosecution was entitled to prove that Barnet did take eyanide of mercury, so that the opinion of the doctor might be corroborated. It was not suggested in court that an easier way to prove what Mrs. Adams died of would have been to produce the analysis of the contents of her stomach. Prof. Witthaus, who made the

analysis, was in court all day.

The roundabout method of proof, it is not unfair to say, although it did get the Barnet case in, could not have been satisfactory to the prosecution, for the reason that Dr. Henry Beaman Douglass, who attended Barnet in his last illness, swore positively that Barnet's death was not due to eyanide of mercury roison, but was due to heart failure following diptheritie poisoning. Barnet's death certificate shows this, too. Dr. Douglass could not be shaken in his opinion.

There were more women in court yesterday than there had been on any day since the trial began. Young Molineux, the prisoner, seemed to be what they came to see. To use a slang phrase, they "rubbered" at him on all occasions. His every movement was watched and commented on by them. Young Molineux sat with his back to them, and perhaps did not know the amount of interest that was taken in him. He was in particularly good spirits all day, in spite of the fact that he seemed to be on trial for committing two murders six weeks

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF M'CLUSKY CUT SHORT. When the morning session opened Capt. McClusky resume I the stand, and his relations

on Jan. 2. 1840.

Jee was looking for him. At a smined the cartain is the second and the collection of the collection of the case of the c

Lawyer Weeks then brought out from Capt. McClusky the fact that for some twenty years before this case came up Handwriting Expert Carvaiho had been the regularly employed expert of the Police Department, and that Mr. Rinsley had never before been employed by the department. He got from Capt. McClusky the statement that Kinsley had been suggested by the District Attorney's office.

Q. Did you ever meet Mr. Kinsley before you sent these samples to him? A. I think I may have met him once.

Q. Did you know anything about his cape.

nave met him once.
Q. Did you know anything about his capabilities? A. Only from what I heard from people in the District Attorney's office.
Q. Who did you hear it from? A. From Mr. Osborne.

McClusky identified two samples of the hand-writing of John D. Adams us papers that had been brought to him by Mr. Carvalho and the defence offered them in evidence, but the ke-corder ruled them out, so the jury will not have an opportunity of comparing any hand-writing of Adams with the handwriting on the poison package.

"That is sufficient," said the Recorder.
"Now proceed."
District Attorney Osborne very wisely kept his mouth shut during these proceedings. The remark that he had made that had precipitated the trouble had not reached the court's ears. Lawyer Weeks went ahead and prought out the fact that Molineux, at the request of McClusky, had gone to the Sinclair House, on Jan. 29, for the purpose of being identified by two private-letter-box men. The Recorder would not permit any questions as to whether or not he was identified, but McClusky, before the ruling was made, said that he had not been identified at that particular time. BARNET CASE COMES ON.

BARNET CASE COMES ON.

Mr. Weeks said that that was all he wanted to know and Capt. McClusky left the stand. Dr. Douglass was called next, and the title of the case seemed to change. It was immediately after Dr. Douglass had testified that he had attended H. C. karnet in his last filmess that the reasoning quoted above, on which his testimony was permitted Joccurred. The defence of course, objected to everything that Dr. Douglass testified to in regard to barnet, First. Mr. Osborne zo from Dr. Douglass a physical description of Earnet for the purpose of showing that the exhibit in the case known as the diagnosis blank, containing a physical description of somebody and signed H. C. Rarnet, did not fit Barnet. Dr. Douglass's description showed that Barnet was one year over than the man described in the diagnoses blank, and that his complexion was florid and not sallow.

Mr. Osborne made a speech teiling all about Barnet sease. Lawyer Weeks objected and the Recorder turned on him again and said, that

District Attorney had the right to expend the the Court. Lawyer Weeks interrupted, and the Recorder said. "I will not listen to you."
"We except to the remarks of the Court," said Mr. Weeks again.

McClusky resume I the stand, and his relations with David N. Carvaiho, the handwriting expert of the defence, were gone into. Mr. Carvaiho and given an opinion to Capt. McClusky on certain handwriting. Both the District Attorney and Mr. Weeks wanted Capt. McClusky to tell what that opinion was, and Mr. Weeks remarked: "The defence wants all the facts to come out as to the relations between this decide out as to the relations between this decide and Mr. Carvaiho," but the Recorder and Mr. Carvaiho, but the relations between this decided at the Mr. Carvaiho and that the Mr. Carvaiho and the Mr. Carvaiho, but the Resorted Mr. Carvaiho and the Moineux was the last to be asked to write.

Young Molineux was the last to be asked to write.

Young Molineux was the last to be asked to write.

Young Molineux was the last to be asked to write.

Young Molineux was the last to be asked to write.

And Clusky's house and asked the cartain if he was write and the All the proposal transmitted the Honse of the Mr. Carvaiho, asked the cartain if he was with the mander of the Mr. Carvaiho and the Mr. Carvaiho, asked the cartain if he was with the mander of the Mr. Carvaiho and the Mr. Ca

Mr. Weas after the district of with "I have ruled, sir."

SAMELE OF ONLY MOLINEUX'S HAND.

When Expert Kinsley was on the stand, Mr. Oeborne made a statement that the stip of paper left with Gapt. McClusky by Gen. Molineux had been left with the object of decisiving the police and making the redice think that the handwriting was that of young Molineux. He handwriting was that of young Molineux, the handwriting was that of young Molineux. He handwriting was that of young Molineux, the handwriting was that of young Molineux. He had the lice order profused to permit any questions. The prosecution, when expert at the beginning of the case. This was to refue the assertion of the defence that Molineux, to use Mr. Osborne's expression, had been selected as the candidate on whom the crime was to be fixed. Captain McClusky, on his cross-examination, testified that he sent to Mr. Kinsley the and directed his detectives to write things in their own frand and give samples to Mr. Kinsley, but that was not remitted.

"So far as you now recall," said Mr. Weeks, "the address on the poison package and a two-page letter written and signed Roland B. Molineux was all that you sent to Mr. Kinsley at the address on the poison package and a two-page letter written and signed Roland B. Molineux was all that you sent to Mr. Kinsley. Bow KINSLEY COME TO DISPLACE CARVALHO.

Lawyer Weeks then brought out from Capt. McClusky the fact that for some twenty years before this case came up Handwriting Expert Carvalho had been the regularly employed expert of the Police Department, and that Mr. Kinsley had never before been employed by the department. He got from capt. McClusky the department, Lie go

CHEMIST MAKES A TEST FOR MERCURY IN COURT. CHEMIST MAKES A TEST FOR MERCURY IN COURT.

Guy R. E. Ellison, who made the analysis of the patent medicine that Dr. Douglass found in Barnet's room, was next called. He is not a professional chemist. He testified that he recognized the odor of bitter almonds in the stuff. He tasted it and it tasted metallic. He put some of it in a test tube, roured in a little hydrocinic acid. To this he added some todide of botassium and got the color of red oxide of people in the District Attorney's office.

Q. Who did you hear it from? A. From Mr. Osborne.

Q. And because of that information furnished you by Mr. Osborne, you sent the papers to Kinsley instead of Carvalho? A. No, sir.

Mr. Osborne shouted out an objection, and the Recorder sustained it.

Mr. Kinsley had been an expert for the District Attorney in one or two cases just prior to the death of Mrs. Adams. These cases were referred to by Mr. Weeks, and McClusky was asked if it was on account of his testimony in these cases that Kinsley was employed. McClusky identified two samples of the handwriting of John D. Adams's Handweiting of John D. Adams is papers that had been brought to him by Mr. Carvalho and the defence offered them in evidence, but the Recorder ruled them out, so the jury will not have an opportunity of comparing any handwriting of Adams with the handwriting on the analysis of the handwriting of Adams with the handwriting on the McLinsky's Charges against the same of the powder, the tube with some of the powder, the tube with some of the powder, the statute with some of the powder, the tube with some of the powder, the tube with some of the powder, the statute with some of the powder, the tube with some of the powder, the statute with some of the powder that he had retained when he returned the box to Dr. Douglass, and he performed the first test for mercury.

McLinsky identified two samples of the hand the statute was a proportionally the powder and produced into the twelve jurymen. And each of the powder was passed around. One or two of the jurymen wanted to know if it was all right to smell of p

writing of Adams with the handwriting on the poison package.

When Carvaiho called on Capt. McClusky the first time he made certain experiments with the ink with which the poison package address was written. At the same time Capt. McClusky wrote an ider fileation mark on the back of the paper. Let yer Weeks asked him it he had noticed any difference in the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the ink of the identification mark and the color of the identifi MOLINEUX'S CHARGES AGAINST CORNISH.

BARNET MURDER CASE NOW

ink of the poison address. The Recorder said he would not permit the witness to testify and that he wash' any handwritine sylert.

Well, he's not color blind,'' said Mr. Weeks, "Twill not permit the winted to the Court to the wash' any handwritine sylert.

Well, he's not color blind,'' said Mr. Weeks, "I will not permit the time of the Court to the wash' any permit the winted to such trivial matters, "said the Brownian that he wash' any result in portance, a company to the said to the court and Produces Red Oxide of Mercury Jures and the permitted that the prosecular in the size of the winted to the court and Produces Red Oxide of Mercury Jures Tyt to Detect the Peach-Kernel Odor of Prussle Acid—Threat to Punish Lawyers.

The trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adms was continued yesterday, but the title of the case meemed to have been changed. It at peared to be the case of the people against Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Henry Crossinan Barnet. More than two-thries of all the tests in the said with the utmost severity. "Mr. Weeks, if you were not so superseasility to the death of Barnet and in the whole day the near that the whole day the near that the whole day the near that the whole day the near the court of the winders. "No, st., said Mr. Weeks, my attention was the first three the said with the utmost severity to the death of Barnet and in the whole day the near that the people against Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Henry Crossinan Barnet. More than two-thries to all the tests of the winders and with the people against Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Henry Crossinan Barnet. More than two-thries to all the tests of the winders. "No, st., said Mr. Weeks, my attention was the people against Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Henry Crossinan Barnet. More than two-thries to all the tests." "No, st., said Mr. Weeks, my attention was the people against Roland B. The Recorder gree wery red in the work of the winders. "No, st., said Mr. Weeks

tee on the Roberts case met this morning to bear the arguments. Mr. Roberts sought to impeach the testimony of the witnesses against him by introducing documents affecting their trustworthiness, but was permitted to present only the eard of Witness Brandon in the Salt Lake Herald, in which he denied having been called in the prosecution of Roberts or having given any information to Owen about Roberts's domestic relations. Mr. Roberts also offered certified copies of the younger Bran-don's trials in court for fighting and for stealing a ride on a train. He also presented despatches from the owners of the Sait Lake Herald in regard to McDaniel's statement as to

the policy of the Herald. Representative Morris suggested that Roberts might have every facility to bring witnesses here if he so desire i, but Mr. Roberts

A. T. Schroeder offered to supply the court records regarding the naturalization of Mr. Roberts. He did not urge the matter, but Mr. Roberts asked that it be produced. During an argument on this point, Mr. Roberts was asked if he had his certificate of naturalization. 'Yes," he replied, "and the certificate of my élection also." He wanted to leave his certificates with the committee.

Chairman Tayler said that former Secretary Carlisle, who is to represent the Anti-Poligamy the bissipart of the meeting this morning, owing to a misunderstanding and asso to Mr. Carlisle's indisposition. A. T. Schroeder of Salt Lake therefore opened the argument, the committee reserving the right to hear Mr. Carlisle later.

Mr. Schroeder divided the question of Roberts's elegibility into a number of heads. The basis for the claims that Roberts was incligible to membership in the House was that his citizenship was impaired and that the House was empowered to declare additional qualifications which Roberts did not possess. He respond to consider the question of a compact between Undam the other States and its violation of the basis in the status of a polygamist and therefore, his citizenship of a polygamist and, therefore, his citizenship Leasue, was unable to attend the meeting this

Mr. Schroeder concluded by arguing that, as the Scate had broken the contract with the other states, it was proper to rebuke it by pre-venting Roberts from taking his soat. Mrs. J. Elen Fostermade a briefaprent to the committee to report against Roberts For the sake of American womanhood." Mr. Roberts will make his argument to-morrow morning.

New Haven, Jan. 4 .- The winter term of the ments of the university to open after the holirecess, was resumed to-day. It was an-need to-day that Prof. Robert N. Corwin of faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School. n chosen a member of the Governing the school. He was a member of the '87 and was captain of the Yale Var-

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GAGE'S DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

THE HOUSE CALLS ON THE SECRE-TARY FOR INFORMATION. ulzer's Resolution Reported, With Amend ments Enlarging the Scope of the Inquiry to Include the Sale of the Old Custom House-The Resolution Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) reported to the House to-day from the Comnittee on Ways and Means the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N.Y.) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the dealings of the Treasury Department with the Hanover and City National Banks of New York, with some amendments. These changes widened the scope of the inquiry to include a request for information regarding the sale of the old Custom House to the City National Bank. Mr. Suizer-As the introducer of the original

resolution. I accept the amendments. Mr. Levy (Dem. N. Y.) endeavored to offer succeed. He wanted to add: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the House of Representatives his reasons for the delay in making such deposits in the national banks until a financial pante had been reached."

"Had Secretary Gage," Mr. Levy added, "made the deposits in October last instead of buying bonds, there would have been no panic. The resolution as reported by the committee was agreed to. It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, requested to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

"First-Copies of all letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States, or any person connected therewith, and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York or any person acting for them, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and said banks, or either of them.

'second. The amount of public money, bonds or revenue deposited with sail banks. or either of them, or with any National Bank by the Government, upon what security, for what length of time and the reasons therefor and whether said banks, or any of them have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other

deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same or in any way relating thereto.

"Third. An lalso the date of the sale of the Customs House property in New York city to said National City Bank, date of the execution of the deed thereto, the date and manner of payment of the purchase money therefor, the disposition of the proceeds of said sale, and whether or not the Government has had any rents for said property or any portion thereof for any purpose since the day of sale, and if so, to whom, and all facts relating to said transaction."

A) city resolution was introduced by Mr. Bing.

so, to whom, and all facts relating to said transaction."

A) old resolution was introduced by Mr. Bingham (Rep., Pa.), extending the thanks of Congress to "Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the officers and men under them, for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago."

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Quaries (Dem., Va.), extending the despest sympathy of the House of Representatives "to our sister republies in South Africa, the Transvasi and the Orange Free State, in the noble, brave and patriotic struggle they are now making to preserve their dovernments from destruction by the hands of monarchy."

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio), introduced a resolution in which he calculated that on the deposits of internal revenue funds the National City Bank of New York would make a profit of \$2,000 daily, and asks that the charges made in the public press in connection therewith be

rithesses under oath.

Speaker Henderson announced the appointment of the following regents of the Smithonian Institution: Representatives Hitt of Intols, Adams of Pennsylvania, and Dinsmore

of Arkansas.
At 12:15, on motion by Mr. Pavne (Rep., N. Y.),
the House adjourned until Monday next,

RIGHTS OF ALIEN RESIDENTS. Mr. Hitt Proposes to Give Them the Right to sue in Oar Country for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. Representative Hitt States more secure. One provides that they shall have the right to sue in the courts of this country for indemnity, instead of transacting the matter for indemnity, instead of transacting the matter through the State Department, and the other provides for punishment of violators of the rights of aliens in the Federal courts. At present an alien injured in the United States could collect indemnity only by applying to the representative of his country in the United States who would communicate with his own Government. The Government would then communicate with the State Department through its representative in Washington, and the State Department would investigate. When the case was settled the money would have to be paid through the State Department and the representative of the foreign Government.

Senator Morgan to Defend the Restricting of Suffrage in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Senator Morgan will speak next Monday on Senator Pritchard's speak next Monday on Senator Pritchard's resolution, reciting that the proposed amendment to the Canstitution of North Carolina restricting suffrage, is against the spirit of the Constitution of the United States as amended. Senator Morgan's speech will be a defence of the methods of the South in preserving the purity of the hallet box, and will be intended not only for the benefit of the Democrats of North Carolina, but of Alabama as well.

Washington, Jan. 4.-These naval orders were issued to-day: Assistant Paymaster W. Hart, promoted to Assistant Paymaster.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George M. Pickrell, proproted to Surgeon.

Medical Inspector A. F. Price, promoted to Medical Director.

Assessant Phymasters D. Porter, G. P. Dyer and S. Brean, promoted to Paymasters.

Lieutenant Commander C. A. Gove, from the Massachusetis to duty in connection with the Kentucky, sachuset's to duty in connection with the Kentucky, Newport N ws.
Lieut, F. L. Hadwick, from the Bureau of Equip-ment to duty as Assistant Inspector of Equipment, Newport News.
Chief Battsvain William Anderson, from the Mar-cellus to duty on the Vernont.
Lieut, J. B. Bernadou, from the Marcellus and re-guns duties on the Indiana. cellus to duty on the Vermont.

Lieut J. B. Bernadou, from the Marcellus and resume duties on the Indiana.

Lieu. R. C. Moody, Leut. William Rush and Ensign N. Freeman, from the Massachusetts to duty on the Marcellus.

Assistant Surgeon R. Spear, to duty in connection with naval recruiting readerwors, Philadelphia Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, from the Massachusetts to the Marcellus as executive and navigator.

Lieut R. S. Bitter, from the Massachusetts to the Marcellus in charge of engineering department.

Lieut-pant-Commander C. Lard, to duty in charge of naval recruiting readerwise. Falladelphia.

These Marine Corps orders have been issued:

Major C. L. McCawley, Maisstant Quartermaster, to duty in office of Quartermaster. Washington.

Cols. Goodlee, Reid and Denny and Second Lieut.

J. McK. Huer constituted a general court martial to meet at Washington. B. C.

Capt. W. N. McKelvey, to duty as Judge-Advocate of the general court martial New York Navy Yard.

Second Lieut. J. S. Turrill, to duty as Judge-Advocate of the general court martial at the naval station, Newport.

Second Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction.

Second Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, to duty as Judge Advocate of the court martial at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, to duty as Judge Advocate of the court martial at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Second Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, to duty as Judge Advocate of the court martial at the Marine Barracks, Washington. Washington, Second Lieut, F. M. Felick, to the Marine Barracks, Washington, for instruction. Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-These army orders have been issued: have been issued:

Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Kidd, from
New York city to San Francisco.

Capt, Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry, to
Fort Sha um, for assignment to duit with the first
deta-hment of recruits that may be sent from that
post to the Philippine islands.

post to the Philippine Islands.
Major Junius G. Sanders, additional paymaster, from the Department of the East to Denver.
Major John P. Baker, paymaster, to duty as chief paymaster, Department of the Missouri, with station at 5t Louis. William L. Alexander, Commissary of Sub-Major William L. Alexander, Commissary of Sub-sistence, from Chicago to Kanasa City, Mo. Col. Mi hael V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant-General, is relieved from duty as Adjutant-General, Department of the Lakes, and to Department of the East as Adjutant-General of that department.

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Senator Platt called

on the President to-day to talk with him reattend the annual banquet of the State Bar Association at Albany and the reception of the New York Commandery Knights Templar. The President said that it would be impos-sible for him to accept either invitation.

NEGRO EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH. \$100,000,000 Spent on Schools for Negro

Publis Since the War. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Negro education and the capacity of the negro for advancement and development occupied the Industrial Commission this morning. The witness heard was H. E. Frissell, superintendent of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va. After explaining the methods of the Hampton School, Mr. Frissell said: "The small negro farmers in the South are

increasing in number very rapidly. I think the small farm the best school for the development of the colored man. In many districts in the South the condition of the negro is even worse than the slavery of ante-bellum days. Wages are small and the farmer is unable to break away from the lien system of crops.

Futures in crops are the only loan securities known in the South. The consequence is that most of the harvests are sold before they are reaped. Slavery, while a bad thing, was good in this, that it taught the negro the English language, habits of moustry and some religion. This work has not stopped, of course, Since the war the South has spent \$100,000,000 on schools for colored pupils. Throughout the South there is quite as much opportunity for the respectable black man as the white. As a broad statement of results, about one-third of the negro race has retrograded since the war, one-third has remained where it was and one-third has nevaneed. Politics has proven an impediment of the worst sort. The negro has been taught that his salvation lay through no-itical channels and not through hard work. Colonization has not injured the negro, as many persons think. On the contrary, it has helped him to live among others of his own race. When the darky lives in a village of darkies with a white man's market available, he avoids the disaster of undue antagonism toward the wnites."

John F. Crowell of New York will be heard to-morrow on the distribution of agricultural products. break away from the lien system of crops.

LAW AGAINST DOCKING HORSES. A Case Against Richard Wallach, a Man-About-Town in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Richard Wallach, a the police court to-day by failing to appear to answer a charge of having violated section 5 of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which reads as follows:

"That whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as docking, and whoever shall cause the same to be

ing, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting (unless the same is proved to be of benefit to the horse), shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the pail not exceeding one year, or a fine of not less that \$100, nor more than \$250."

Much popular interest has been displayed in the case and universal regret was expressed that Mr. Walneh did not appear, Several ladies, members of the Humane Society, were present in court, armed with a leaflet issued by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals bearing on the subject of docking. The publication, among other things, described docking as the amputation of a portion of the horse's tail, which was stated to be dangerous, cruel and useres.

In Colorado the Legislature enacted a law requiring all docked horses to be registered within twenty days after its passage and providing that unregistered docking that unregistered docked horses found after the expiration of the specified time, should be regarded as evidence of guilt. Senter McMillan, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to-day introduced a bill providing for a law in the District similar to that in Colorado.

REWARDS FOR REVENUE OFFICERS. Thanks of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The Senate Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report gress to Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb of the revenue cutter Hudson and to the officers and men of his command for heroic gallantry in rescuing the torpedo boat Winslow when she was disabled in the engagement at Cardenas. A gold medal of honor is awarded Lieut Newcomb and silver medals to his officers and bronze medals to his crew. The resolution recognizes the services of Capt. Hodgson of the revenue cutter McCulloch at the battle of Manila Bay, retiring him at full pay.

Cast. Tuttle of the revenue cutter hear, and to his officers and crew, for galant service in re-lieving 275 shipwreckel whiters in the Arctic, and Lieuts, Jarvis and Bertholf and Dr. Call, members of the overand expedition which went to their relief. The three officers last named are also to receive gold medals

REPAIRS TO THE OLYMPIA.

The Total Cost of Repairs and Changes in Equipment Will Reach \$500,000.

Washivoron, Jan. 4—The Board of Construction of the Navy have under consideration the reports made by the Board of Survey on their examination of the Olympia, Admiral Dewev's Eagship, and the recommendations for her complete repair and outfitting. There were three surveys made by the Board, one with a view of determining the necessary repairs to be made to the vessel, another the culpment changes, and a thirl the necessary repairs to be made to the vessel, another the culpment changes, and a thirl the necessary repairs have been consideration of the board showing the necessary repairs to be made to the vessel, another the culpment changes, and a thirl the necessary repairs have been consideration of the rough the conversion of S11,472,993.

"In order to minute the holders of the outstanding bonds to consent to the conversion proposed and in consideration of the rotal cost of equipment include a very extensive electrical system. It is estimated that the tail cost of equipment include a very extensive electrical system. It is estimated that the tail cost of equipment include a very extensive electrical system. It is estimated that the tail cost of equipment include a very extensive electrical system. It is estimated that the tail cost of equipment and \$40,000 for rearists and chief sunners of the Marine Corns, as well as with but after ensigns. The Navai Personal action of the sulmakers rank with, but after Second Lieutents of the Marine Corns, as well as without the forming the Corns of the sulmakers rank with, but after second Lieutents of the Marine Corns, as well as with the effect of the commissioned officers, with the title of chief gunner & Walsh protested against the designation of these news consultations of the sulmakers rank with, but after ensigns, but male no definition of their sulmakers rank with, but after ensigns, but male no definition of their forming the counter of the sulmakers and sulmakers and sulmakers and sulmakers a

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- The President sent to the Senate the following nominations to-day: the Senate the following nominations to-day:
W. Frank Kinney, Collector of Internal Revenue
for the District of Connecticut,
Frank Samuons, United States Marshal for the
Southern District of Alabama,
Second-Lieutenant Llewellyn W. Oliver, transferred from the infantry to cavalry.

Antiques At Moderate Prices.

We are told that because our standard of excellence is so high some people suppose it is impossible to find anything here except at very high cost. Not so. We always have a go dly showing at fair prices — just now some very choice pieces among them—both stores.

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SENATE FINANCIAL BILL. SENATOR ALDRICH'S SPEECH EX-

Clear and Definite Declaration of the Gold Standard-Gold Reserve of \$150,000.000 Provided For-Profit to the Government by the Proposed Refunding Scheme. WASHINGTON. Jan. 4 .- Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island to-day opened the debate on the

PLAINING ITS PROVISIONS.

bill reported by the Finance Committee as a substitute for the House Currency bill. Mr. Aldrich took up the substitute section by section. The general purpose of the bill, he said, was "to declare snew that gold is the monetary standard of the United States, to establish confidence in the intention and ability of our Government to give the greatest possible measure of stability in value to its currency and to provide the means for securing for it at all times an equal purchasing power with gold, to lighten in every possible way the burdens imposed upon the taxpaver by existing public obligations, and to strengthen the public credit."

The first section of the bill, he said, contained a clear and definite declaration that the gold dollar was and should continue to be the standard unit of value, embodying in new and more positive terms the law and the practice as interpreted and carried out in the administration of the Treasury Department since the resumption of specie payments. The bill, he said, contained no disavowal of the position heretofore taken by the Republican party on the question of international bimetallism and placed no obstacles in the way of its accomplishment in the future. The Democratic advocates of free coinage, Senator Aldrich declared, were not in any sense bimetallists, but silver monometalists of the most pronounced

Senator Aldrich explained the second section of the bill, that providing for a gold reserve of \$150,000,000, and said that the increase was made necessary by the rapid increase in the amount of notes and certificates which, under existing pledges for the maintenance of the parity of value, were directly or indirectly a burden upon the reserve. The third section of the bill, he said, provided for the retirement of treasury notes as fast as an equal amount of silver dollars were coined and the issuing of silver certificates against the silver dollars so coined. Under this section the Secretary of the Treasury must retire and cancel the notes received into the Treasury in the ordinary course on resolutions extending the thanks of Con- of business as well as those presented for redemption.
The fourth section authorized and directed the Scretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20.

monetary use to the large and rapidly increasing amount of gold in the country. The fifth section provided for the restriction of currency of small denominations to silver certificates.

Senator A drien discussed at length the refonding scheme for the national debt, as provided for in the sixth section of the bill, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to convert a portion of the debt into bonds bearing 2 per cent, interest. He said:

"The proposition recommended by the committee is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convert the 5 per cent, bonds due in 1904, the 4 per cent, bonds due in 1907 and the 3 per cent, bonds due in 1908, amounting in the argregate to \$849,332,520, into 2 per cent, bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years. On these three classes of bonds there is at present an annual interest charge of \$32,900,532,60. If the entire amount should be converted into the new 2 per cents, the annual interest charge would be \$16,94,956,50.40, showing an annual

gerous congestion."
The seventh and eighth sections of the bill

by them, and that the tax on such circulating notes should be % of 1 per cent., instead of notes should be 72 of 1 per cent, instead of 1 per cent, as now.

Mr. Aldrich closed his speech at five minutes before 3. He had not been interrupted in its delivery and Senators paid very close attention to it. Its closing sentences as to the cause of honest money being stronger now than it was in 1888, and as to the disaster which makes the result of the disaster which overhung the party that would antagonize the measure, were made particularly impressive.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Bill to Provide a Territorial Form of Gov-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Among the bills reported in the Senate this morning were two extending the commerce, navigation and seamen's laws to the Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico, putting the shipping trade between those is ands and the United States on a coastwise footing. The bills also give the Commissioner of Navigation power to make regulations for the nationalization of the vessels owned by the citizens of those islands. The act is to take effect sixty days after its passage. The Hawaiian vessels to have American register number 57 and the Puerto Rican vessels 22. The act does not extend the tariff laws of the United States to those islands.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.) and laid on the table temporarily, declaring "that the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States, and that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such governmental contro throughout the archipeiago as the situation may demand."

A bill to provide a government for the territory of Hawali was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Cullom Rep., Ill.), and was placed on the calendar, Mr. Cullom giving not ce that he would call it up at the first opportunity.

The principal amendments recommended by the committee are: Confirming all sales, grants leases and other dispositions of the public domain and agreements concerning the same, and all franchises granted by the Hawaiian

Government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii prior to Sept. 11, 1849; and making the tenure of office of the Chief of Justice and Associate Justices of the territory nine years instead of for life.

The bill organizes the territory of Hawaii, with Honolulu as its capital, and declares that the Constitution and laws of the United States as far as locality applicable (with certain exceptions) are in effect there, and continues in effect the Hawaiian laws not inconsistent therewith. The bill organizes a territorial form of government for the islands, with a governor, secretary, and other principal officers to be appointed by the President a supreme and intercior courts, a legislature. &c. The Senate is to consist of fifteen members, elected every four years by voiers possessing property worth not less than \$1,000 or an income of at least \$1000 per year. The House is to consist of thirty members, and the voters must possess educational qualifications. The territory is to be represented at Washington by a delegate in the House of Representatives.

A joint resolution appointing Richard Olney of Massachusett's a member of the Smithsonian Board of Regents was reported and passed. The testimony taken by the commission on the conduct of the war was received from the President of the United States in compliance with the resolution of the Senate and was ordered printed.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., 8 Dak.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a copy of Admiral Dewey's report of April 13, 1898, in which the Admiral says he can take Manila at any time. On motion of Mr. Spooner (Rep., Mas.) offered a resolution went over.

Mr. House of Representatives.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) the resolution wellover.
Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution
establishing a rule for paying witnesses before
Senate committees; and it was adopted after
an explanation. It allows \$3 a day while
in attendance, or while travelling each way,
and actual travelling expenses not to exceed
seven cents a mile.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr.
Allen (Pop., Neb.) in relation to deposits of
Government funds in the National City Bank
and the Hanover National Bank of the city
of New York was laid before the Senate and
agreed to.

Allen (Pon. Neb.) in relation to deposits of Government funds in the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of the city of New York was laid before the Senate and agreed to.

Mr. Hoar made a personal explanation of his bosition on the Quay case. He said he was constantly receiving letters asking him to vote to deny a seat in the Senate to Mr. Quay on account of some charges made against that gentieman. The writers of these letters. Mr. Hoar said, wanted to put him in the position of a ballot-box stuffer. If he were to deny on such grounds the right of the Governor of a State to appoint a Senator, he would have also to deny the right of a legislature to elect. He hoped that this little statement would serve as a reply to the great batch of letters which he was receiving, and to the newspaper articles taking the same position.

Mr. Pettigrew asked for the printing of the address of Carl Schurz on the policy of imperalism, but objection was promptly made by Mr. Carter (Rep. Mont.)

Senate bill granting settlers the right to make second homestead entries was taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Pettigrew, who had reported it from the Committee on Public Lanas, and passed. It provides that any persons who, prior to its passage, made a homestead entry, but for any cause lost or forfeited the same, or for any reason falled to perfect or seen to the title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or seen to the title in fee simple to the land embraced thorein, or who, having perfected or seen to the title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or seen to the title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or seen to the title in fee simple to the land embraced therein, or who, having perfected or seen to fire the public lands to represent the states which have no the retofore received such payment was taken from the calendar and explained by Mr. Pettigrew, who gave it as his estimated that it would cost from the Committed

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Physicians Who Prescribe and Dispense Liquor Must Pay a Dealer's Tax. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a physician who prescribes whiskey, brandy or any alcoholic liquor, which is not compounded with any drug or medicinal substance, for the purpose of forming a remedy, shall be required to pay the special internal revenue tax of \$25 a year as a retail liquor dealer, proof \$25 a year as a retail liquor dealer, provided he acts as a dispenser as well as physician. The ruling is to apply even in cases where the liquor is prescribed strictly as a medicine and so used by the ratient. The decision of the Commissioner was brought forth by the case of a dector in West Virginia who keeps a drug store. This doctor prescribes liquor for patients and dispenses it from his store. He appealed to the Commissioner of InternalRevenue when the local collector held that he was liable to pay a dealer's tax.

SAFE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Robbers at Portchester Arouse Neighbors

and Are Baffied of Their Plunder. PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4 .- Early this morning robbers entered the building occupied by the Hotchkiss Beef Company and blew open the safe. The explosion shook the building and aroused the neighborhood. Manager and aroused the neighborhood. Manager Perkins of the Beef Company, who lives in an adjoining house, rushed to the street and saw two of the safe blowers hide behind trees in trent of the building. The men fled without recutering the building for plunder. The safe, which contained about \$200, was blown to pleces and nearly every window in the building was shattered. An effort was made by the crooks to lessen the noise of the explosion by removing the carpet and rugs from the office floor and wrapping them about the safe. Mr. Perkins says that the men he saw were of medium height and wore light hats and overcoats.

Three More Park Avenue Bridges.

The ordinance adopted by the Municipal Assembly late in December requiring the New sembly late in December requiring the New York and Harlem Railroad to erect bridges over its tracks in Park avenue at Ninety-ninth, 100th and 101st streets, became effective yesterday without the signature of Mayor Van Wyck. A certified copy of the ordinance was sent to the Board of Public Improvements and another to the railroad company.

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A restorer of the Vital Forces. Vin Mariani is a perfectly safe and reliable diffusible tonic and stimulant; it gives strength and vigor to body, brain and nerves; it fortifies against disease; it nourishes, sustains and refreshes the entire system.
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